Industrial Cape Breton

Fact Book

Fifth Edition

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Department of Industry, Trade and Technology

Statistical Services Branch

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Foreword

This is the fifth edition of the *Industrial Cape Breton Fact Book*, a handy reference for statistical information pertaining to the area. The term "Industrial Cape Breton" is not a geographic designation but refers to the urbanized area of which the focal point is the City of Sydney. Due to limited availability of data, most information presented is either for the entire County of Cape Breton or for all of the municipal units contained therein.

Wentworth Park Area, Sydney

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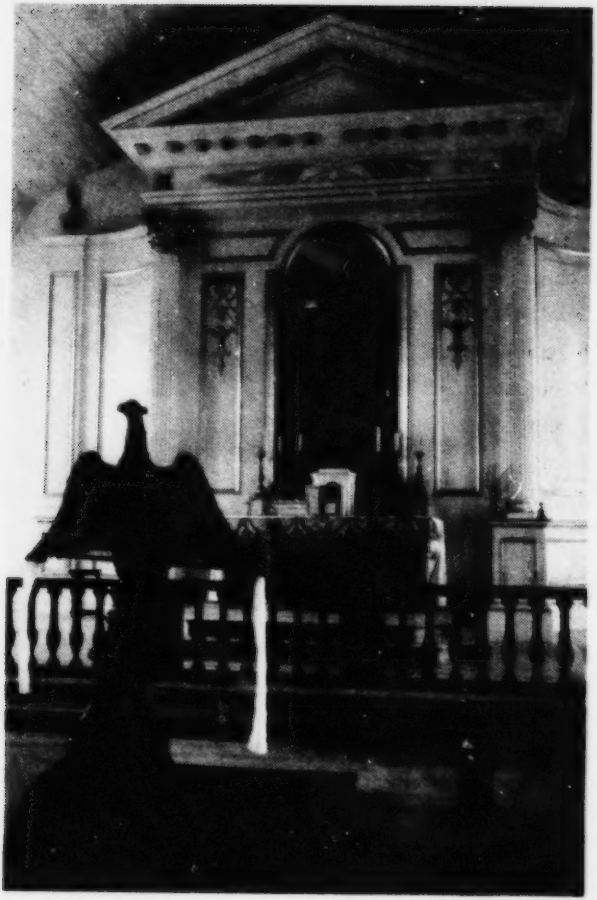


Inside Fortress Louisbourg

Location and Climate

Industrial Cape Breton is composed of the most eastern portion of Cape Breton Island. The Island is linked to the Nova Scotia mainland by the Canso Causeway. The industrial area of the county is composed of the City of Sydney, the towns of Glace Bay, New Waterford, Sydney Mines, North Sydney, and Dominion and the numerous unincorporated communities in the 35 km crescent from Glace Bay to Sydney Mines. Louisbourg is the only incorporated town within the county which is outside this urban area. The entire county comprises approximately 2,472.9 km^2.

Sydney is located 167 km by road from the Strait of Canso, 432 km from Halifax and 445 km from the New Brunswick border. North Sydney serves as the major mainland terminus for movement of passengers and freight to Newfoundland. Ferries connect with Port Aux Basques (160 km) and

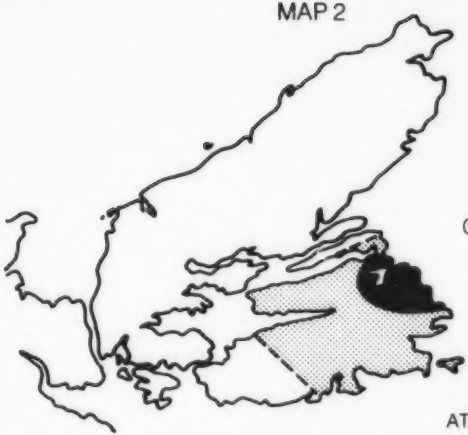
Argentia (426 km) in Newfoundland. By air, Sydney is 40 minutes from Halifax, two hours from Boston, two and one half hours from Montreal, and three hours from Toronto.

The summers on Cape Breton Island are comfortably warm, with average daily high temperature of 23°C, and a mean July temperature of 18°C. Mid-winter temperatures in the Sydney area average – 4°C, which is similar to Halifax or Toronto. Winter tends to be the windiest season, when wind velocities average approximately 23 km per hour. The Cape Breton Highlands area of adjoining Inverness and Victoria Counties usually has a higher snowfall and thus is an attractive ski resort area.

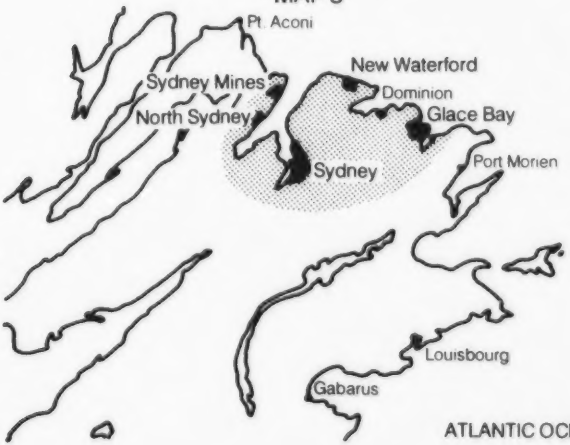
Rainfall averages 108 cm a year, and there is an annual snowfall of 318 cm. October to January is the wettest period of the year, with 14.9 cm of precipitation each month.

Old Sydney Museum

MAP 2


CAPE BRETON
COUNTY
ATLANTIC OCEAN

MAP 3


Pt. Aconi
Sydney Mines
North Sydney
New Waterford
Dominion
Glace Bay
Sydney
Port Morien
Louisbourg
Gabarus
ATLANTIC OCEAN

History

"Cape Breton" is reputed to be the oldest name of European origin in North America and it is believed that the Island was visited by European fishermen long before John Cabot's famous voyage of 1497.

Colonization began in earnest after the French founded the Fortress of Louisbourg in 1713, when Cape Breton Island became a fishing and trading centre for the French and Micmac population. After the Island was finally ceded to the British in 1763, an influx of United Empire Loyalists began. Under the leadership of Joseph F. W. DesBarres as Lieutenant-Governor, Cape Breton became a separate colony with Sydney (originally named Spanish Bay) as the capital. Thirty-five years later, in 1820, the Island was re-annexed to mainland Nova Scotia.

Early in the 19th century, significant numbers of Scottish settlers began to emigrate to Cape Breton Island. The first emigrant ship to reach Sydney arrived in 1802 with 300 Scottish settlers. The influx continued until by 1850, some 50,000 Scots had settled on the Island. Population growth was inhibited in the Sydney area at this time by the harsh climate and poor soils. The Industrial Revolution, however, heralded the development of the coal and steel industries, which were to be the governing factors in the pattern of development of Cape Breton.

The boom of coal mining during the second half of the 19th century and the establishment of the steel plant in 1901, brought a major influx of residents to the region. From a small town of 2,500 in 1899, Sydney mushroomed into a city of 20,000 by 1913. The steel plant and the surrounding coal seams formed the boundaries of the urban development in the Industrial Cape Breton region.

The growth of the region and its economy in the 20th century are closely aligned with the fluctuating fortunes of the coal and steel industries.

Coal

Coal was first mined by the French near Glace Bay early in the 18th century. It was not until 1827, however, that the General Mining Association, a British company, began coal mining on a significant scale near Sydney. By the 1850's coal was being exported, new mines were opened at Glace Bay, Port Morien and Lingan and annual production exceeded 100,000 tons.

In 1913, coal production in Industrial Cape Breton peaked at six million tons but by the 1920's adverse trends in energy sources began to be felt in the industry. Production through the twenties, thirties, forties and fifties averaged more than four million tons. By the late 1950's, however, a declining trend became evident and federal subvention payments increased from two million dollars in 1951 to over $16 millions in 1965. Mining employment, which had averaged 10,000 between 1920 and 1950, fell to 4,500 in 1965. More than 40 mines were closed between 1921 and 1966.

The Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation (DOSCO), which operated all of the major mines in the area, made it known in 1965 that it wanted to withdraw from the entire mining operation. In 1966, the Donald report on the Cape Breton coal inudstry resulted in the creation of the Cape Breton Development Corporation, (DEVCO) a federal crown corporation. The goals of the Cape Breton Development Corporation were to operate the remaining coal mines, rationalize the mining industry and encourage the location of new industry in the region.

Rapidly escalating world oil prices after 1973 made coal a viable alternative to imported oil for thermal generation of electricity. By the late 1970's, the Nova Scotia Power Corporation (NSPC) became committed to a major expansion of the use of coal as a replacement of oil. In mid-1980, Lingan 2 (the second 150,000 kw coal burning unit) became operational, enabling the NSPC to generate 45 percent of its power from coal in 1981-82. Lingan units 3 and 4, each with a capacity of 150,000 kw, are now operational and the Lingan station has created a total market for 1.5 million t of Nova Scotia coal annually. Total consumption of coal by NSPC is now (1988) 2.2 million t.

To handle the expected growth in electricity end-use, the Nova Scotia Power Corporation will construct the first circulating fluidized bed generating plant in Canada at DEVCO's Prince Colliery located in Point Aconi, Cape Breton. This will be a 150 mg generating station costing $336 million. This new thermal generating plant, utilizing the most up-to-date technology will use 400,000 t of Cape Breton coal annually and 150,000 t of Cape Breton limestone each and every year. The plant is expected to be in operation in 1992. This plant will be a major component of Nova Scotia's commitment to the provincial, national and international effort to reduce acid rain.

The Cape Breton Development Corporation now operates three submarine coal mines with annual production of 4 million t or more. The newest mine — Phalen Colliery — started production in the spring of 1987. Its annual production will be 1.5 million t of thermal and metallurgical coal with capacity to increase production.

To keep pace with this increase in coal production the Corporation expanded its Coal Preparation Plant. The plant now has a daily capacity of 16,600 t of raw coal. The plant yield has been increased to 76%. The installation of better equipment has increased the recovery of fine coal.

Two access tunnels to a huge coal resource at Donkin-Morien have been completed. The development of this mine will take place when future coal price and markets warrant it.

Modern Coal Face Mining, Phalen Colliery

Steel

Construction of the steel plant at Sydney began in the summer of 1899, and the first steel was tapped at the end of December 1901. Sydney Steel Corporation, known as Sysco, was incorporated as a crown corporation to operate the steel plant.

For more than 80 years, railroad rails have been the principal product of the plant. Approximately 1,375 workers were employed at mid-1988, producing basic iron, coke, ingots, blooms and tie plates, in addition to rails. A major portion of Canada's rail needs are supplied by Sysco.

Since 1905, when Sysco produced its first rail, the company has maintained a position of leadership in the rail industry and has been responsible for many industrial firsts. The controlled cooling process for eliminating shatter cracks in rails was developed at Sydney in 1931. Sysco was the first mill in North Amercia to produce rail from vacuum degassed steel, the first mill in North America to manufacture 78 foot and 25 m rails on a production basis and the first mill in North America to use a roller straightener to straighten all rails produced.

Sydney rails and tie plates have supplied railroads in more than 20 countries around the world and have a proven operating performance record over an extensive range of operating, climatic and geographic conditions. Sydney Steel metallurgists and engineers have met the challenges of producing rails for such extremes as searing desert heat, severe sub-zero winters of Labrador and 50 million ton-per-year lines through the Rocky Mountains.

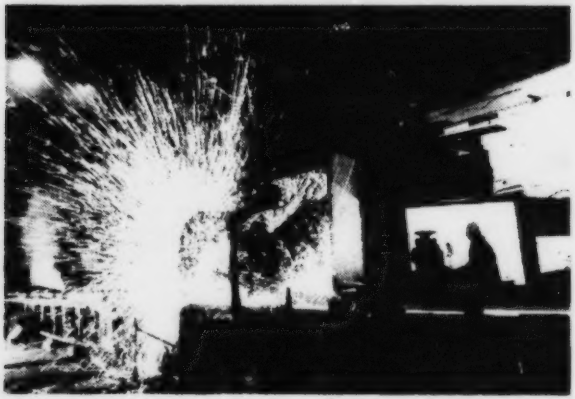
The production facilities of Sydney Steel are located on a 260 ha site on the south arm of Sydney Harbour, a natural port that is open throughout the year. Raw materials, such as limestone and dolomite, are supplied from nearby quarries. Iron ore and coke are brought to Sydney in deep-sea vessels. A modern unloading dock handles iron ore, coke and other bulk commodities. It is equipped with a hopper for handling self-unloading vessels, a travelling unloading tower for discharging bulk carriers, a 1,150 m hooded conveyor and a travelling stacker. Waterborne export shipments are serviced from a 210 m extension of the discharge pier. A wide-legged 40 t

container-type portal crane is capable of handling up to 320 t of product per hour. These facilities are capable of handling vessels up to 75,000 t.

Sydney Steel Corporation is currently engaged in a $250 million capital improvement program, funded under an agreement signed by the federal and provincial governments. Under the program, state-of-the-art steelmaking equipment designed to establish Sysco as a viable, internationally competitive industry will be installed. The program comprises the addition, upgrading and replacement of steelmaking facilities, and will enable Sysco to produce up to 453,590 net t of cast steel blooms annually and to produce 272,155 net t of rail products.

Included in the program is a Universal Rolling Mill which will enable Sysco to broaden its product line when market opportunities arise. In addition to rails and tie plates, the mill will have the capability of producing a range of mine arch bars and other products.

The new facilities will be in place and commissioned by late 1989.



Sydney Steel, Rail Mill Hot Saw

Development Agencies

A complete listing of federal and provincial government programs, services and agencies is available from the Nova Scotia Department of Industry, Trade and Technology. The following provides a summary of the most important development agencies in the area and outlines the type of programs they offer.

The Cape Breton Development Corporation (DEVCO)

The Cape Breton Development Corporation, a federal crown corporation, was formed in 1967 to reorganize and rehabilitate coal mining in the Sydney coalfield, to promote and assist in the development of industry and to broaden the base of the economy.

The Corporation operates three coal mines — Lingan, Prince and Phalen. The three mines employ more than 2,500 people with another 1,000 working in extensive surface facilities and operations which include a coal preparation plant, a railway, a transportation maintenance centre, a coal loading pier at Sydney Harbour, a retail coal yard and a coal-water fuel production plant.

DEVCO mines use the longwall mining system — both advance and retreat methods — which produced 7.3 t per manshift in 1987. Metallurgical coal is used primarily in the manufacture of coke for the steel industry and thermal coal is used as the fuel for electrical power generation in electrical utilities and in industrial plants. Nova Scotia Power Corporation is the largest user of thermal coal. DEVCO is expanding its sales of thermal coal to offshore customers in Europe.

The Corporation is actively pursuing developments in coal technology. It has a small scale commercial operation for the production of coal-water fuel. Minas Basin Pulp and Power in Hantsport, Nova Scotia is its first commercial customer although the fuel has been well accepted by other industrial firms who tested it.

The Process Engineering Division is still involved in research and development work in coal liquefaction, coal gasification, micronized coal which is ultra fine grinding of coal, and bacteriological consumption of methane.

Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation (ECBC)

This new agency was established in December 1988 and has replaced DEVCO's Industrial Development Division. The crown corporation supports the establishment and maintenance of viable enterprises in Cape Breton with the overall objective of monitoring and/or creating employment opportunities. It will consider a variety of types of assistance aimed at encouraging industries to locate or expand in Cape Breton and to create the opportunity for employment. In addition, this division creates and operates a growing number of unique businesses including a 243 ha international marine and industrial park.

Nova Scotia Department of Industry, Trade and Technology

This department is responsible for planning and implementing development strategy and ensuring that new technology and scientific advances are used to maximum effect in Nova Scotia. It offers programs and services for business and industry. The department can provide advice and direction to all provincial and federal programs, services and agencies.

Nova Scotia Department of Small Business Development

This department is responsible for working with and building the small business sector to enhance economic growth in Nova Scotia. The department includes business programs such as The Women's Entrepreneurial Development Program, The Business Advisory Services Programs and Youth Entrepreneurial Skills Program. The regional Small Business Service Centre in Sydney can provide information and advice on the financing available to small enterprises wishing to start up, expand or modernize.

Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA)

ACOA is a federal government development agency created to promote the sustained economic growth of Atlantic Canada. ACOA administers a number of existing programs relating to small and medium sized business.

The ACOA Action Program is able to contribute up to 50% towards eligible capital costs for new establishments, up to 40% for product expansions and up to 30% for facility modernizations and expansions. Cape Breton areas are able to use the topping up provision which provides up to 60% towards eligible capital costs. The Action Program will ensure up to 85% of certain loans to businesses to a total amount of one billion dollars, and will buy down interest rates up to six percentage points. The minimum amount for loan insurance is $100,000, while for buy downs it is $25,000. Support for studies and technical assistance and contributions of up to 60% of eligible costs for financial and technical support to innovators is also offered under the program.

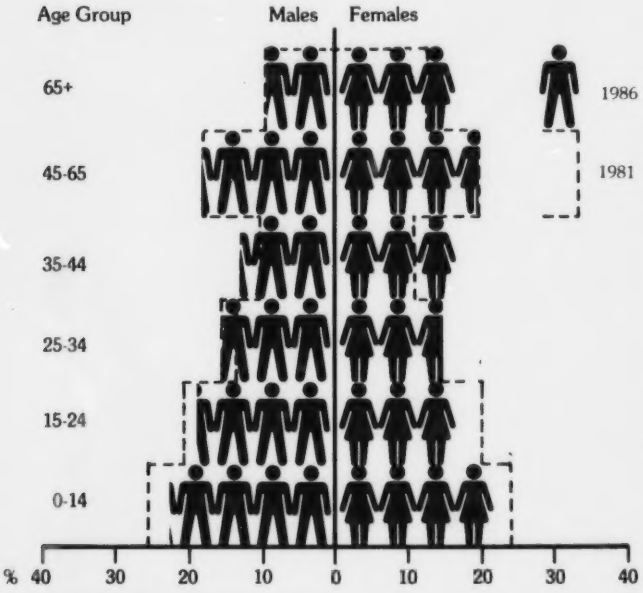
Enterprise Cape Breton

Enterprise Cape Breton was established in December 1985 to provide one-stop shopping for business persons and entrepreneurs interested in investing in Cape Breton. This single agency acts as a central clearing house for all federal organizations involved in Cape Breton development including all programs of the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency, the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion and the Cape Breton Development Corporation. As well, Enterprise Cape Breton works in close contact with the provincial departments of Small Business Development, Industry, Trade and Technology, and the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation.

Population

In 1986, Cape Breton County had a population of 123,625 of which approximately 80 percent, or 100,000, lived in the area betwen Glace Bay and Sydney Mines. The City of Sydney had a population of 27,754, while the incorporated towns had a total population of 48,437. The entire county

Chart 1
Population Distribution by Age and Sex
Cape Breton County, 1981 and 1986



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Table 1
Population of Industrial Cape Breton
An Historical Perspective
1921 - 1986

	1921	1941	1961
Cape Breton Co.	86,319	110,703	131,507
Sydney City	22,545	28,305	33,617
Glace Bay	17,007	25,147	24,186
New Waterford	5,615	9,302	10,592
Sydney Mines	8,327	8,198	9,122
North Sydney	6,585	6,836	8,657
Dominion	2,390	3,279	2,999
Louisbourg	1,152	1,012	1,417
Industrial City and Towns	63,621	82,079	90,590

Table 1 (cont'd)
Population of Industrial Cape Breton
An Historical Perspective
1921 - 1986

	1981	1986	% Change 1981/86
Cape Breton Co.	127,035	123,625	- 2.7
Sydney City	29,462A	27,754	- 5.8
Glace Bay	21,466	20,467	- 4.7
New Waterford	8,808	8,326	- 5.5
Sydney Mines	8,501	8,063	- 5.2
North Sydney	7,820	7,472	- 4.5
Dominion	2,856	2,754	- 3.6
Louisbourg	1,410	1,355	- 3.9
Industrial City and Towns	80,323A	76,191	- 5.1

A — Adjusted figures due to boundary changes. Based on 1986 area.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

had a population density of 50.0 persons per km^2, the second highest compared to other counties in the province.

The population of the county increased steadily to 1961, but declined by 6.0 percent until 1986. Since new housing construction within the county has been concentrated in areas adjacent to the City of Sydney and the industrial towns, there has been a more notable decline in the population of the incorporated centres. Between 1981 and 1986, all of the incorporated centres decreased in total population.

Only 26.0 percent of the county population was classified as rural in 1986; of the 32,120 rural residents, only 450 or 1.4 percent were living on farms at that date.

The age distribution of the Cape Breton County population does not differ markedly from the provincial average. The county proportions marginally exceed the provincial averages in the 0-14, 15-24, 45-64 and 65 years and over age groups. Only in the 25-34 age group is the county distribution notably below the provincial ratio.

Table 2
Population Distribution by Age and Sex
Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia
1986

	Cape Breton County		Nova Scotia	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%		%	
0-14	23.6	21.6	22.3	20.7
15-24	18.7	16.9	18.3	16.9
25-34	15.5	15.3	17.2	17.1
35-44	13.1	12.6	14.1	13.6
45-64	18.7	19.3	17.9	18.2
65+	10.4	14.3	10.2	13.5
Total Number	60,415	63,210	430,575	442,605

Source: Statistics Canada, 1986 Census of Canada

The number of births per year, in Cape Breton has been between 1,600 and 1,900 during the 1981 to 1986 period. Deaths numbered 1,122 in 1986, a 5 percent decline over the previous year. In the intercensal period between 1981 and 1986 the natural increase of the population (births minus deaths) for the county was approximately 3,267. Since the population declined by 3,410 persons, total net migration out of the area was close to 6,700 persons. Statistics Canada estimates place the 1987 county population at 123,800. The latest estimate of net out-migration is 6,672, during the 1981 to 1986 period.

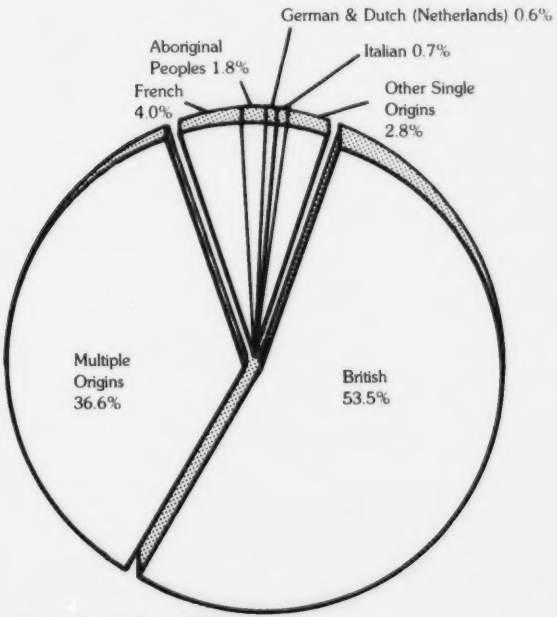
Marble Mountain, Inverness Co.

Culture

Cape Breton County is the home of a diversity of cultural groups, many of which have retained their own traditions, in spite of their relatively small numbers. The coal and steel boom brought many Lebanese, Polish, Italian, Ukrainian and Irish immigrants to the Industrial Cape Breton region to join

Chart 2

Population by Ethnic Group, Cape Breton County, 1986



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Table 3
Population Distribution by Mother Tongue
Industrial Cape Breton 1986

Mother Tongue	Cape Breton County	Sydney	Glace Bay	New Waterford
		%		
Single Responses	99.1	98.8	99.6	98.6
English	95.8	95.5	98.7	95.5
French	0.9	1.2	0.3	2.3
Non-official languages	2.4	2.1	0.6	0.8
Aboriginal	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Italian	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Ukrainian	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0
Polish	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Greek	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
German	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Dutch	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3
Multiple Responses	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

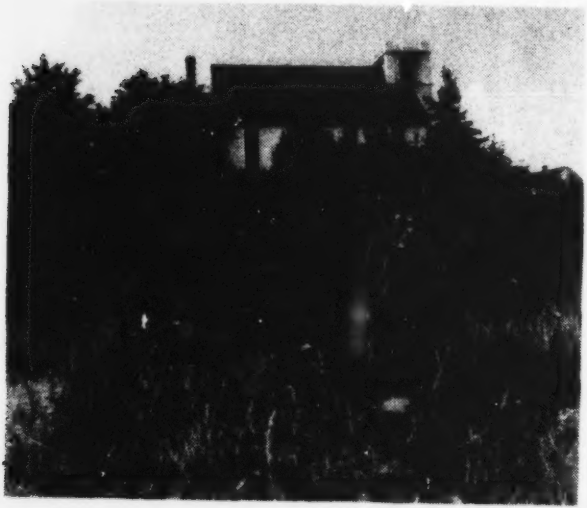
Table 3 (cont'd)
Population Distribution by Mother Tongue
Industrial Cape Breton 1986

Mother Tongue	Sydney Mines	North Sydney	Dominion	Louisbourg
			%	
Single Responses	99.8	99.7	99.3	99.3
English	99.3	98.4	96.9	97.4
French	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
Non-official languages	0.3	0.8	2.0	1.5
Aboriginal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italian	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.0
Ukrainian	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0
Polish	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
Greek	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
German	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5
Dutch	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
Other	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
Multiple Responses	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

a population predominantly from the British Isles. Indian Reservations within the county had a population of 2,176 in 1986. The Black population came from the West Indies and also from the United States, primarily during the mid 19th century. Despite this diversity of ethnic origins, less than five percent of the population have a mother tongue other than English.

The largest religious denomination in the region in 1981 was Roman Catholic, accounting for 62.2 percent of the population. Other major denominations included United (15.3 percent) and Anglican (10.0 percent).



Orangedale Area, Inverness Co.

Labour Force

The Cape Breton County labour force in 1986 totalled 51,165, of which 39,745 were employed. The unemployment rate was 22.3 percent, considerably above the provincial rate of 13.5 percent. In 1987, the average unemployment rate for Cape Breton Island, at 19.4 percent, also surpassed the 12.5 percent level for the entire province.

The labour force participation rate for the county in 1986 was 54.1 percent and remained below the provincial average at 61.5 percent. In 1987 the average participation rate for the Island, at 54.7 percent, was exceeded by the Nova Scotia rate of 59.8 percent.

The service sector is the most important employer in Cape Breton County, accounting for almost 44.6 percent of total employment. Included within this widely defined category are education, health and social services, personal services, accommodation and food services, business and government services and finance, insurance and real estate. The trade sector, dominated by retail trade, is second; followed by man-

Table 4

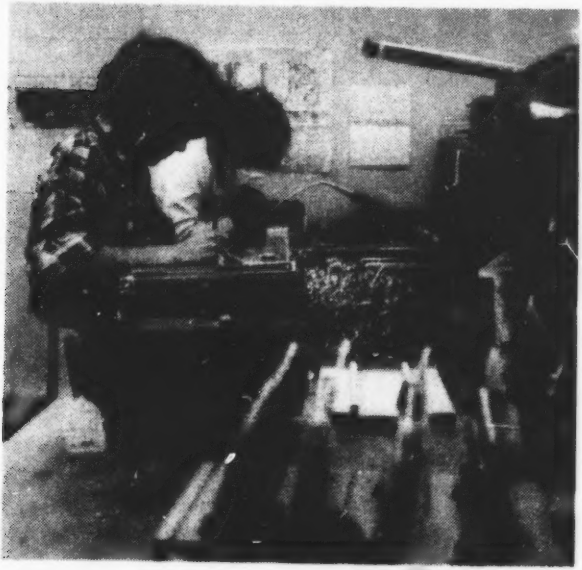
Population 15 Years and Over by Labour Force Activity
Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia
1981 and 1986

	Cape Breton County		Nova Scotia	
	1981	1986	1981	1986
Population 15 yrs. and over	94,730	94,590	641,495	676,890
Labour Force	49,695	51,165	378,495	416,525
Employed	42,110	39,745	340,755	360,160
Unemployed	7,585	11,425	37,740	56,365
Unemployment Rate[1]	15.3	22.3	10.0	13.5
Participation Rate[2]				
-Total	52.5	54.1	59.0	61.5
-Males	67.0	65.5	73.2	73.5
-Females	38.7	43.5	45.3	50.1

[1] - Unemployed as a percent of the labour force.
[2] - Labour force as a percent of population 15 yrs. and over.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

ufacturing which largely entails food and beverage production and steelmaking.

The transportation sector is important to the County and broadly based. Marine transportation utilizes the Sydney deep-water port which is open for marine traffic all year round, while North Sydney is the mainland terminal for ferry service to Newfoundland. Air (Sydney Airport), bus and rail services also are available. Coal mining is the dominant activity in the primary sector. Sydney is the centre of provincial and federal government activity on the Island, although public administration and defence are of lesser importance to Cape Breton Island than to the province on the whole.



Interpav, Point Edward

Table 5

Industrial Distribution of the Employed Labour Force
Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia
1986

Industry	Place of Residence: Cape Breton County Number	Cape Breton County %	Nova Scotia %
Primary	4,560	11.5	7.2
Agriculture	325	0.8	2.2
Fishing & Trapping	710	1.8	2.2
Logging & Forestry	210	0.5	1.2
Mining, Quarrying & Oil Wells	3,315	8.3	1.6
Manufacturing	4,275	10.8	12.4
Food & Beverage	1,790	4.5	4.1
Steelmaking	1,365	3.4	0.5
Other	1,120	2.8	7.8
Construction	2,145	5.4	6.4
Transportation & Storage	1,920	4.8	4.3
Communications & Other Utilities	1,425	3.6	3.4
Trade	7,675	19.3	18.0
Retail	6,330	15.9	13.9
Other	1,345	3.4	4.1
Service	17,745	44.6	48.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,255	3.2	4.6
Business Service	740	1.9	2.9
Government Service	3,440	8.6	12.6
Educational Service	3,220	8.1	7.8
Health & Social Service	4,530	11.4	9.0
Accommodation, Food & Beverage Service	1,965	4.9	5.5
Other Service	2,595	6.5	5.8
All Industries	39,745	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Incomes and Prices

The average income for income tax filers in Cape Breton was 12 percent below the provincial average in 1985, and 10 percent lower in 1984. Lower labour force participation rates and higher unemployment rates in Cape Breton County relative to the province as a whole produce a dampening effect on the average income of all filers. Within the county in 1985, 28.0 percent of filers had incomes below $5,000, 17.6 percent had incomes between $5,000 and $10,000, 26.1 percent had incomes between $10,000 and $20,000, 28.3 percent had incomes in excess of $20,000.

While there is no regular survey of consumer prices in the Cape Breton area, most commodity prices are similar to those in the Halifax Metropolitan Area. In the latter area, the consumer price index rose 3.7 percent in 1988 and has increased by 90.6 percent since 1978. These increases, however, are in line with those experienced across Canada.

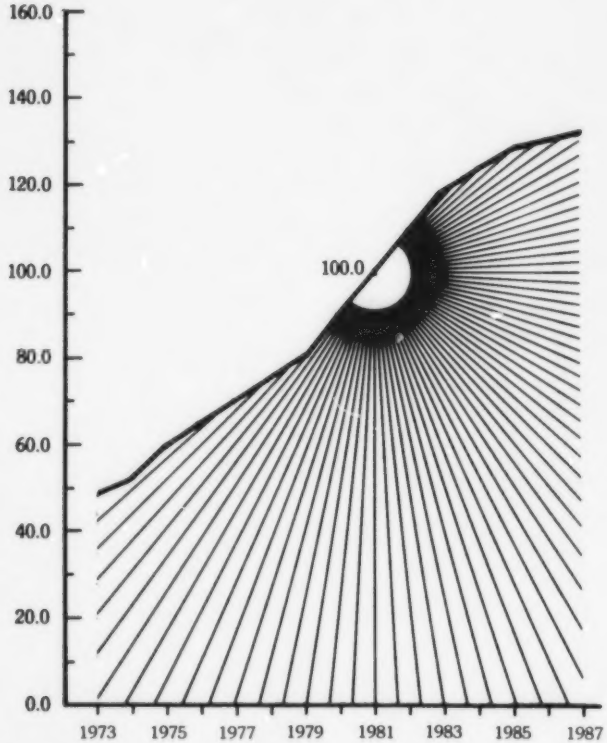
Table 6

Average Income Per Income Tax Filer
Sydney — Glace Bay, Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia
1975 - 1985

	Sydney/Glace Bay	Cape Breton County	Nova Scotia
1975	7,858	7,805	8,192
1976	9,015	8,940	9,186
1977	9,475	9,468	9,848
1978*	8,589	8,548	9,273
1979	9,432	9,372	10,111
1980	10,290	10,156	11,059
1981	11,319	11,148	12,507
1982	13,064	12,716	13,895
1983	13,658	13,391	14,723
1984	14,593	14,142	15,790
1985	15,342	14,736	16,688

*Average incomes in 1978 declined due to the increase in the number of returns filed to claim Child Tax Credits.
Source: Revenue Canada, Taxation Statistics

Chart 4
Consumer Price Index—All Items, Halifax, 1973-1987
1981=100.0



SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. 62-001

A precise measurement of comparable rental rates for both apartments and houses in the Industrial Cape Breton area is unavailable, however, rates are somewhat less than in the Halifax-Dartmouth area. In September 1988, the average sale price of residential units sold on Cape Breton Island was $56,120. This was 36 percent below the average for the Halifax-Dartmouth area and 25 percent below the average for province wide sales.

Sport Fishing, Ingonish Area

Table 7
Distribution of Income Tax Returns
by Income Class
Sydney — Glace Bay, Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia
1984 and 1985

	Sydney/Glace Bay		Cape Breton County	
Income Class	**1984**	**1985**	**1984**	**1985**
Under $2,500	18.5	17.3	19.1	18.6
$2,500 — 5,000	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.3
5,000 — 7,500	9.6	9.2	9.7	9.3
7,500 — 10,000	8.6	8.3	8.6	8.3
10,000 — 12,500	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.9
12,500 — 15,000	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.1
15,000 — 20,000	11.1	11.5	10.8	11.2
20,000 — 25,000	9.9	9.6	9.6	8.9
25,000 — 30,000	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.6
30,000+	10.8	12.3	10.3	11.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total No. of Returns	35,467	35,024	66,982	68,104

Table 7 (cont'd)
Distribution of Income Tax Returns
by Income Class
Sydney — Glace Bay, Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia
1984 and 1985

	Nova Scotia	
Income Class	**1984**	**1985**
Under $2,500	16.0	15.2
$2,500 — 5,000	8.7	8.3
5,000 — 7,500	9.4	9.0
7,500 — 10,000	8.6	8.4
10,000 — 12,500	7.8	7.6
12,500 — 15,000	7.5	7.2
15,000 — 20,000	12.3	12.5
20,000 — 25,000	9.2	9.2
25,000 — 30,000	7.3	7.6
30,000+	13.2	15.0
	100.0	100.0
Total No. of Returns	497,873	512,613

SOURCE: Revenue Canada, Taxation Statistics

Natural Resources

Agriculture

Due to the relatively short growing season and the poor class soils in the region, agriculture is impeded. Of Nova Scotia's 4,283 census farms in 1986, only 128 or 3.0 percent were located in Cape Breton County, primarily at Bras d'Or, Point Edward and Boularderie. The average size of county farms was 69 ha (170 acres); only 11 farms were larger than 161 ha.

The agricultural labour force is partially composed of the 89 owners, 5 tenants, and 34 part owner part tenant. Twenty-two farms reported year-round work, while seasonal work was provided by an additional 68 farms. Forty-five of the 128 operators reported paid off-farm work in non-agricultural activities.

Of those 94 county farms with sales of $2,500 or more, 25 were classified as dairy, 21 as miscellaneous specialty, 19 as cattle, 7 as vegetables and the remainder as poultry, small grains, and livestock or other combinations.

Table 8
Agriculture in Cape Breton County
Census Years

Year	No. of Census Farms	Average Size of Census Farms acres
1961	418	127
1966	280	139
1971	187	140
1976	86	169
1981*	142	139
1986	128	170

*Note – For 1981 and 1986, a Census farm was defined as a unit that received $250 or more from the sale of agricultural products in the year prior to the Census, or would have received $250 or more except that crop failure, change of ownership or other special circumstances prevented this. In 1976, a Census farm was defined as an agricultural holding of one acre or more with sales of $1200 or more in agricultural products. Prior to 1976, a census farm was any agricultural holding of one acre or more with sales of $50 or more, during the 12-month period prior to the census.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Table 9
Number of Farms by Size Cape Breton County
1981 and 1986

	1981	1986
Total Number	142	128
1 - 9 acres	14	9
10 - 69 acres	35	22
70 - 129 acres	34	33
130 - 179 acres	20	18
180 - 239	17	16
240 - 399	16	19
400 - 559 acres	3	9
560 - 759 acres	1	–
760 + acres	2	2

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada

Petit de Grat, Richmond Co.

Fishing

The volume of seafish landed in Cape Breton County in 1987 was 57,357 t representing 11.0 percent of Nova Scotia landings. Cape Breton County landings were valued at $54.3 millions.

While the major catches are lobster, cod and other groundfish, a considerable effort has been made in the development of oyster growing on the Bras d'Or Lakes, with the backing of the Cape Breton Development Corporation.

In 1987, the fishery employed 1,833 persons, although less than half of these were engaged on a full-time basis. The primary industry, however, provides the input for 10 fish processing plants in the county, employing 905 workers.

Table 10

Fish Landings, Employment and Fishing Boats
Cape Breton County
1985, 1986 and 1987

	1985	1986	1987
Landings			
Quantity - (Metric tons)			
Total Seafish Landings	49,969	60,055	57,357
- Groundfish	44,881	53,799	51,302
- Pelagic & Estuarial	3,935	4,628	2,998
- Shellfish	1,148	1,622	3,057
Value - ($'000)			
Total Seafish Landings	26,298	39,964	54,316
- Groundfish	19,012	30,048	39,508
- Pelagic & Estuarial	657	749	754
- Shellfish	6,616	9,157	14,054
Total Registered Fishermen - number	1,311	1,488	1,833
by % of income derived from fishery			
0-25%	482	609	818
26-75%	137	127	158
76-100%	692	752	857
Fishing Vessels (Port of landing within County)			
Inshore vessels - less than 25.6 gross tons	434	474	529
Offshore vessels - more than 25.5 gross tons	46	51	50

Source: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Forestry

Forested land occupies over two-thirds of Cape Breton County's total area. Hardwood, primarily maple and birch, predominates, although there is solid population of fir and spruce. Tenure statistics indicate that close to three-quarters of forested land is privately owned.

Forestry production in 1987 included 2,126 thousand board feet of sawn lumber and 105,350 m^3 of pulpwood, with the majority of the pulpwood being used by the Nova Scotia Forest Industries plant at Point Tupper. A total of 18 sawmills operate in the county, 15 of which produced less than 100,000 board feet of lumber per year.

Table 11
Area of Land Classes
Cape Breton County
1984

	Area hectares*	% of Total Area
Forest Land		
Productive Forest		
- Softwood	63,750	24.5
- Mixed Wood	34,240	13.1
- Hardwood	76,820	29.5
Total Forested Land	174,840	67.1
Non-Forested Land	46,840	18.0
Water and Flowage	38,730	14.9
Total Area of County	260,410	100.0

*1 hectare = 2.471 acres
Source: Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests.

Table 12

Forestry Production (in common measure)
Cape Breton County 1986 and 1987

	1986	1987
Lumber - Softwood (M. fbm.)	1,217	1,944
Hardwood (M. fbm.)	102	182
Railway Ties (M. fbm.)	1,948	175
Mine Packs (M. fbm.)	1,207	547
Laths (M's)	12	30
Residue Chips (m^3 - stacked)	958	–
Whole Tree Chips (m^3 - stacked)	62,718	35,599
Pulpwood - Softwood (m^3 - stacked)	111,085	98,973
Hardwood (m^3 - stacked)	2,236	6,377
Shingles (squares)	25	–

M. fbm. equals 1,000 feet board measure
m^3 equals 1 cubic metre
Source: Nova Scotia Forest Products Directory, 1986 and 1987.

Irish Vale, Cape Breton Co.

Mining

Coal production by the Cape Breton Development Corporation reached 3.3 million t in 1987-88 and is expected to increase for the next few years. DEVCO's production represents over 90 percent of the total provincial coal output. Coal mines operated by the Corporation are Lingan and Phalen, both near New Waterford and the Nova Scotia Power Corporation's Lingan Generating Station and Prince Colliery at Point Aconi.

The Corporation has a huge coal resource in the Donkin-Morien area that can be quickly developed if markets and coal prices appear favourable.

Table 13
Production and Employment in Mining
Cape Breton County
1986 and 1987

	Production (Metric tons)		Average Number Employed*	
	1986	1987[1]	1986	1987[1]
Coal[1]	2,627,172	2,926,166	3,716	3,648
Limestone	—	10,000	6	6
Crushed Stone	132,144	124,150	14	15
Sand and Gravel	994,390	879,676	80	70
Total	3,753,706	3,939,992	3,816	3,739

**Total employees: mining, production, clerical, supervisory, etc.*
[1]*Preliminary*
Source: Nova Scotia Department of Mines.

Manufacturing

The 1988-89 *Nova Scotia Directory of Manufacturers* lists 139 manufacturing establishments in Cape Breton County. Employment at Fall 1987 was approximately 4,098 in the various manufacturing establishments. The largest single grouping in terms of employment was primary metal industries, in which 3 firms employed 1,414 people. Nine fish processing plants employed 895 people, making it the second largest employer.

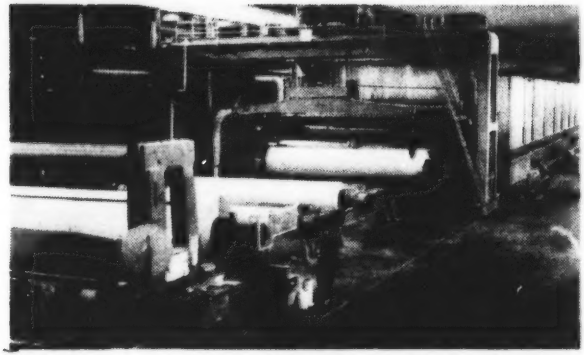
The 56 manufacturing establishments located within Cape Breton County, which Statistics Canada surveyed in 1985, employed 3,049 people and had shipments worth $194 millions. Both the value of shipments and net output as measured by value added declined below the 1984 level, by 36.3 percent and 35.0 percent respectively.

There is a wide range of products produced by Cape Breton manufacturers, including those produced primarily for local consumption and those shipped to many international markets.

Table 14
Manufacturing Industries by Industry Group
Cape Breton County
1985

	No. of Establishments	Total Employment	Total Value of Shipments	Total Value Added
			$'000	$'000
Wood Industries	7	33	1,853	904
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	7	117	10,389	8,381
Transportation Equipment	4	31	1,675	1,049
Other Major Groups	38	2,868	179,927	71,644
Total, All Industries	56	3,049	193,844	81,978

Source: Satistics Canada, Cat. 31-209



Nova Scotia Forest Products, St. of Canso

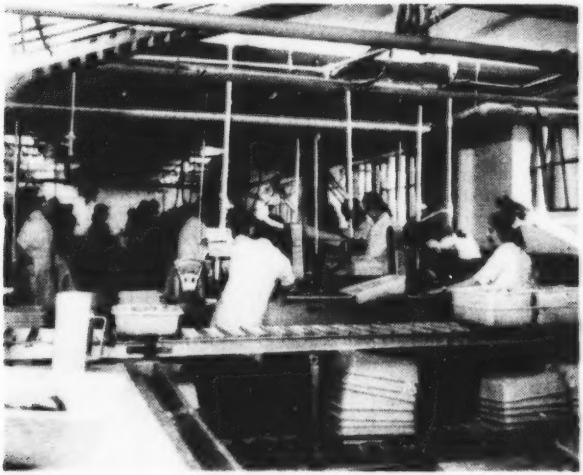
Table 15
Manufacturing Industries - Historical Data
Cape Breton County
1975 to 1985

	No. of Establish-ments	Total Employ-ment	Salaries and Wages $'000	Value of Shipments and other Revenue $'000	Total Value Added $'000
1975	57	4,906	53,441	177,951	69,266
1976	51	4,591	61,901	182,179	59,273
1977	45	4,341	59,917	173,657	51,876
1978	52	4,978	72,657	265,351	81,293
1979	58	5,050	84,466	316,537	96,210
1980	64	4,970	86,946	337,125	134,443
1981	65	4,476	87,523	303,275	104,422
1982	65	3,968	79,000	273,646	108,296
1983	60	3,810	77,437	294,477	116,773
1984	55	3,413	79,146	304,235	126,230
1985	56	3,049	59,772	193,844	81,978

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 31-209

In the first category are meat and fish products, soft drinks and brewery products, dry pasta and bakery products, picture frames, textiles and knitted goods, fertilizers, wood products, non-metallic mineral products, printed and published material, prefabricated buildings, fabricated metal products, ships and boats. Products produced for national and international markets include fish products, steel rails and other steel products, oceanographic equipment, electrical and electronic equipment, printed and published material, fabricated metal products and numerous other commodities.

Development incentives in the form of grants, loan insurance and other incentives are available to business and industry interested in expanding or establishing in Cape Breton. Elaboration of these government initiatives is provided in the section entitled "Development Agencies".



National Sea Products Plant, Louisbourg

Incubator Mall, Louisdale

Table 16
Manufacturing Employment Cape Breton County
1987

	Establishments	Employment
Food & Beverage	27	1,291
Fish Products	9	895
Dairy	1	104
Soft Drink	3	117
Bakery	8	93
Other food products	6	82
Wood Industries	25	290
Printing, Publishing & Allied	11	167
Primary Metal Industries	3	1,414
Metal Fabricating Industries	16	199
Transportation Equipment Industries	4	111
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	8	266
Other	45	360
Total	139	4,098

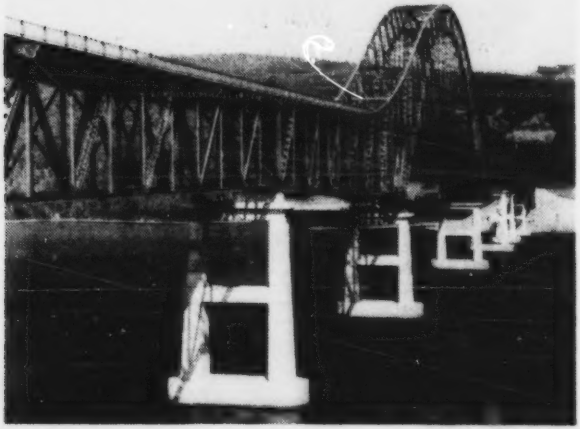
Source: Department of Industry, Trade and Technology, Nova Scotia Directory of Manufacturers, 1988-89.

Construction

The total value of building permits issued for all types of construction in Cape Breton County in 1987 was $53.8 millions, a decrease of 1.8 percent from the 1986 levels. Of this total, 64.3 percent ($34.6 millions) related to the building of 552 dwelling units. Commercial buildings accounted for 15.9 percent and industrial buildings for 10.9 percent of the total value of construction.

Within the residential sector, the Municipality of the County of Cape Breton issued permits for 367 residential dwelling units, 66.5 percent of the county total.

The following table lists the major construction projects which are presently under construction or which are planned for the near future. Since material of this nature is subject to rapid changes it should be treated only as an indication of the extent and scope of future plans for construction and development.



Big Bras d'Or Bridge

Table 17
Building Permits Issued Cape Breton County
1982-1987

	No. of Residential	1987 Value ($'000)	
	Units	Residential	Industrial
Dominion	6	850	–
Glace Bay	38	2,444	–
Louisbourg	7	585	1,500
New Waterford	18	1,379	4
North Sydney	13	1,314	–
Sydney	79	4,369	4,334
Sydney Mines	24	1,877	–
Mun. of Co. of Cape Breton	367	21,814	20
Cape Breton County Total			
1987	552	34,632	5,858
1986	411	24,164	1,971
1985	553	28,951	3,080
1984	588	28,924	3,419
1983	590	27,555	3,226
1982	559	22,471	5,003

Table 17 (cont'd)
Building Permits Issued Cape Breton County
1982-1987

	Commercial	Institutional & Government	Total
Dominion	94	199	1,143
Glace Bay	613	159	3,216
Louisbourg	208	–	2,293
New Waterford	240	38	1,661
North Sydney	177	–	1,491
Sydney	3,952	1,679	14,334
Sydney Mines	224	151	2,252
Mun. of Co. of Cape Breton	3,078	2,547	27,459
Cape Breton County Total			
1987	8,586	4,773	53,849
1986	15,172	13,553	54,860
1985	13,829	11,391	57,251
1984	7,454	25,904	65,701
1983	6,165	5,013	41,959
1982	3,448	12,490	43,412

Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 64-203

Table 18
Major Construction Projects
Industrial Cape Breton
November 1988

Thermal Generating Station — Prince Mine/Point Aconi — 150 mg. announced — $336.0 million

Steel Making Aspect — SYSCO Modernization — underway — Sydney — $213.0 million

Cape Breton Regional Hospital — 410 bed facility — phase 1 underway, adjacent Sydney route #125 — $85.0 million

Grain Terminal — planned — Sydney Industrial Park — $50.0 million

Waterfront Development — hotel, restaurant, etc., — contemplated — Northside — $35.0 million

Pollution Control Tar Pond — site work underway — Sydney — $34.3 million

Manufacturing Plant — Trylene Gas — announced 1988 — Sydport Industrial Park — $20.0 million

Magna International Plant Expansion — announced July 1988 — North Sydney — $20.0 million

Barra Head Bridge — Iona Grand Narrows — nearing completion — $20.0 million

Wallpaper Manufacturing Plant — 90,000 sq. ft. — under construction — Northside — $16.0 million

Filing Cabinet Mfg. Plant — announced Nov. 1988 — Sydport Industrial Park — $12.5 million

Superstore — 120,000 sq. ft. — contemplated — Sydney — $12.0 million

Plastic Wrap Manufacturing — C.B. Chemical — 90,000 sq. ft. — under construction — Northside Industrial Park — $10.0 million

Port Addition — planned — Sydney — $10.0 million

Seaboard Generating Plant Modernization — contemplated — Glace Bay — $10.0 million

Downtown Redevelopment — proposed — Glace Bay — $7.0 million

High School — under construction — Glace Bay — $6.7 million

Cambridge Hotel Suites — 150 units — under construction — Sydney — $5.0 million

Tire Remanufacturing Plant — announced Nov. 1988 — Glace Bay — $4.2 million

Fish Plant Modernization — announced Sept. 1988 — North Sydney — $3.5 million

Elementary School — 31,800 sq. ft. — tendered Fall 1988 — Sydney River — $4.0 million

Cellular Phone Plant Alterations — announced August 1988 — Glace Bay — $3.9 million

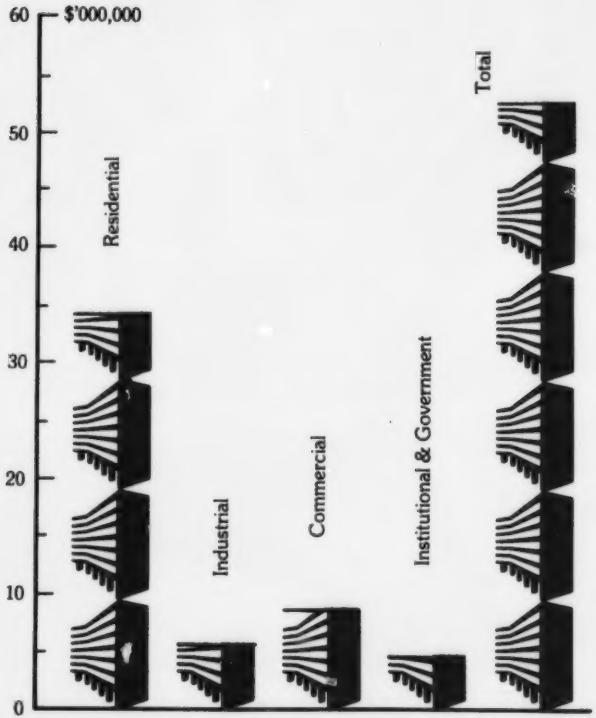
Ashley District Junior High — contemplated — Sydney — $3.0 million

Table 18 (cont'd)
Major Construction Projects
Industrial Cape Breton
November 1988

Shopping Mall – 50,000 sq. ft. – under construction – Sydney – $3.0 million
Bras d'Or School Expansion – announced July 1988 – $2.7 million
Shipyard Facilty Modernization – under construction – North Sydney – $2.8 million
Steel Mould Plant – 50,000 sq. ft. – under construction – Northside Industrial Park – $2.5 million
Sewage Treatment Plant – contemplated – New Waterford – $2.5 million
Manufacturing Plant – 20,000 sq. ft. – under construction – Northside Industrial Park – $2.2 million
St. Joseph's Elementary School Addition – 23,000 sq. ft. – contract awarded August 1988 – Sydney Mines – $2.1 million
Detention Facility – 12,000 sq. ft. – 15 beds – tendered September 1988 – Glace Bay – $2.1 million
Public Wharf Alterations – 450 sq. ft. – contemplated – Sydney – $2.0 million
Miners Museum Additions & Alterations – Glace Bay – $1.9 million
Renovated Wash Houses to Industrial – DEVCO – under construction – Glace Bay – $1.5 million
Tourist Development of Princess Mine – proposed – Sydney Mines – $1.4 million
Door/Window Mfg. Plant – 22,000 sq. ft. – under construction – Northside Industrial Park – $1.3 million
George's River Elem. School Expansion – announced July 1988 – $1.3 million.
Harbour View Hospital Addition – 35 beds – planned – Sydney Mines – $1.2 million
Hospital Renovation – under construction – New Waterford – $1.2 million
Fire Station – 14,800 sq. ft. – contract awarded August 1988 – Glace Bay – $1.2 million
Sydney Mines Elementary School – 10,000 sq. ft. – awarded August 1988 – Sydney Mines – $1.1 million
Post Office Alterations – underway – Sydney Mines – $1.0 million
Woodill Junior High – Alterations & Additions – contemplated – Sydney – $1.0 million
Great Village Elem. School Alterations – tendered July 1988 – $1.0 million
Marconi Exhibit Centre – Table Head/Glace Bay – under construction
Guest Home – 35 bed – planned Sept. 1988 – Sydney Mines

Source: Nova Scotia Department of Industry, Trade and Technology.

Chart 5
Building Permits Issues by
Type and Value of Construction,
Cape Breton County, 1987



Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 64-001

Housing

In 1986, there were 38,795 occupied dwelling units in Cape Breton County of which 76.0 percent were single-detached, 1.3 percent were movable dwellings, 0.6 percent were apartments of 5 or more storeys and 22.1 percent were other multiple dwellings. Within the five year period 1981 to 1986, the total number of occupied units increased by 5.4 percent. Although multiple dwellings are still a small part of the total market, they have been the fastest growing segment of the market. While the City of Sydney accounted for only 20.0 percent of the single detached units, it had 91.8 percent of the total high-rise apartment buildings which have five or more storeys.

When compared to the province as a whole, the county has a higher proportion of owned as opposed to rented dwellings, and a higher proportion of single-detached housing units. A significant portion of the housing stock is more than 40 years old, many of these units having been built by mining companies. There has, however, been notable home building activity in recent years. Within the past five years, housing starts have totalled 2,545 units in the Sydney/Sydney Mines Urban Area. In 1987, starts numbered 475 units, representing a 1.9 percent increase over the previous year.

Beinn Bhreagh, Near Baddeck

Table 19
Occupied Dwellings by Type
Cape Breton County
1981 and 1986

	Single Detached	Apartment 5 or more storeys	Movable Dwelling	Other Dwelling[1]	Total
Dominion					
1981	580	–	50	150	780
1986	645	–	30	150	820
Glace Bay					
1981	4,575	15	5	1,675	6,260
1986	4,625	5	–	1,860	6,490
Louisbourg					
1981	370	–	30	45	435
1986	380	–	10	50	440
New Waterford					
1981	1,665	5	15	810	2,495
1986	1,690	–	10	910	2,610
North Sydney					
1981	1,635	5	5	590	2,240
1986	1,665	–	–	665	2,335
Sydney					
1981	5,990	250	5	3,110	9,360
1986	5,895	225	10	3,435	9,570
Sydney Mines					
1981	1,885	5	105	360	2,350
1986	2,075	–	70	345	2,490
Remainder of County					
1981	10,835	10	1,090	935	12,890
1986	12,500	15	355	1,170	14,040
Total - Cape Breton County					
1981	27,535	290	1,305	7,675	36,810
1986	29,475	245	485	8,585	38,795

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada
[1]Includes semi-detached houses, row-houses, other single attached houses, apartments or flats in a detached duplex and apartments in a building that has less tahn five storeys.

Table 20

Housing Units by Period of Construction*
Sydney-Sydney Mines Urban Area,
Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia

Period of Construction	Sydney-Sydney Mines Urban Area		Cape Breton County	
	Units	%	Units	%
Before 1946	14,420	37.4	14,835	37.2
1946-1960	6,910	17.9	7,095	17.8
1961-1970	3,900	10.1	4,090	10.3
1971-1980	8,855	23.0	9,265	23.3
1981-Mid 1986[1]	3,455	9.0	3,510	8.8
June 1986-June 1988	991	2.6	1,029	2.6
Total	38,531	100.0	39,824	100.0

Table 20 (cont'd)

Housing Units by Period of Construction*
Sydney-Sydney Mines Urban Area,
Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia

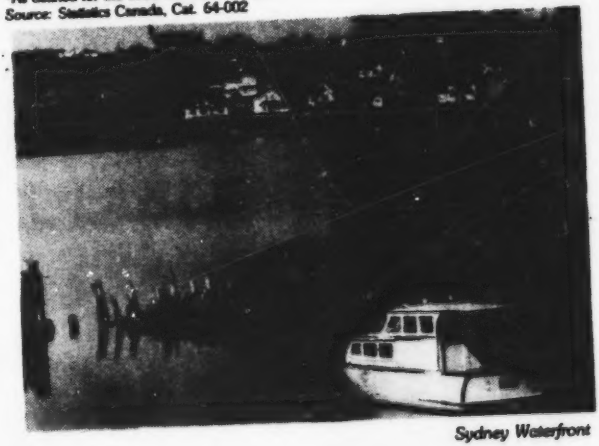
Period of Construction	Nova Scotia	
	Units	%
Before 1946	91,395	29.5
1946-1960	49,025	15.8
1961-1970	42,085	13.6
1971-1980	82,115	26.5
1981-Mid 1986[1]	31,165	10.0
June 1986-June 1988	14,166	4.6
Total	309,951	100.0

*All figures are approximate.
[1]Includes the first five months only of 1986.
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 64-002, and Census of Canada

Table 21
Housing Starts, Completions
And Units Under Construction
Sydney/Sydney Mines Urban Area*
1987

	Starts	Completions	Under Construction As of Dec. 31
Sydney	78	45	58
Cape Breton, mun., subd. A	103	76	66
Cape Breton, mun., subd. B	179	173	90
Dominion	5	7	3
Glace Bay	26	36	13
New Waterford	20	23	9
North Sydney	19	22	6
Sydney-Mines	24	39	8
Indian Reserves	21	21	2
Total Sydney/Sydney Mines Area*	475	442	255

*As defined for the 1986 Census of Canada
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 64-002



Sydney Waterfront

Transportation

Cape Breton County has excellent road, rail, air and water connections to local and distant points.

Water

Industrial Cape Breton is strategically located at the focal points of Atlantic trade routes. The region is only 50 km from the main St. Lawrence Seaway route to inland Canadian and American ports.

Sydney Harbour is a large, well sheltered harbour with excellent deep water and ample anchorage area. During two wars, the harbour was a convoy assembly point and on many occasions there were more than 100 vessels at anchor, awaiting convoy. The controlling depth is 11.3 m draft at dead low tide over the bar at the entrance. Cargo vessels up to 40,000 tonnes, with draft of 11 m have entered the harbour to discharge iron-ore. Much of the shoreline is adjoined by open vacant land. Occasionally drift ice in the spring requires vessels to enter and leave with icebreaker assistance. Facilities at Sydney include four private piers used mainly for bulk cargoes and for steel products, as well as the government wharf providing a total berthing length of 1050 m with low water depths ranging from 8 m to 12.5 m. A bonded warehouse (30 m × 60 m) is located on the government wharf. Fresh water, diesel and bunker fuel can be provided at most of the facilities. Ship repair services are available at the Sydney Engineering and Drydocks.

North Sydney is the mainland terminus for Marine Atlantic which operates the passenger and freight ferry services to Port-aux-Basques and Argentia, Newfoundland. There is one government wharf providing 120 m of berthing space and containing one transit shed and a small marine railway capable of handling 500 tonnes. The minimum low water depth at the government wharf is 8.5 m. In addition, there are several private freight and fish plant wharves in North Sydney ranging up to 75 m in length.

The Sydport Industrial Park is located at Point Edward directly across the harbour from Sydney. Facilities here consist

Table 22

Water-Borne Cargo - Coastwise and International
At Cape Breton Ports*, 1987

	Tonnes** Loaded	Tonnes** Unloaded	Total
International Seaborne Shipping			
Fish and Other Marine Products	906	–	906
Dairy Products, Eggs and Honey	3	–	3
Miscellaneous Foods and Preparations, N.E.S.	–	8	8
Fodder and Feed (Except unmilled Cereals)	82	–	82
Beverages and Tobacco, N.E.S.	6	–	6
Other Crude Veg. Products, Inedible (Except Tobacco, Fibres and Wood)	17	–	17
Pulpwood	2,595	–	2,595
Iron Ores, Concentrates and Scrap	16,500	–	16,500
Coal	436,447	60,471	496,918
Gypsum	60	–	60
Salt	–	4,450	4,450
Other Crude Non-Metallic Minerals	742	2,801	3,543
Lumber and Sawn Timber	609	–	609
Other Wood Fabricated Materials	295	989	1,284
Miscellaneous Chemicals, N.E.S.	2,041	12,035	14,076
Coke of Petroleum and Coal	70,000	–	70,000
Iron, Steel and Alloys	131,455	5,523	136,978
Metal Fabricated Basic Products	821	886	1,707
Cement (Incl. Cement and Concrete Basic Products)	623	–	623
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Basic Products	39	2	41
Miscellaneous Fabricated Materials	–	17	17
Machinery	–	1,298	1,298
Transportation and Communication Equipment	20	1,277	1,297
Equipment, N.E.S.	1	171	172
Personal and Household Goods	–	3	3
Miscellaneous	–	19	19
Total Handling Ports	663,264	89 950	753,214

* - includes Sydney and North Sydney
** metric tonnes of 2,204.6 pounds
Source: Statistics Canada, Special Tabulation

Table 22 (cont'd

Water-Borne Cargo - Coastwise and International
At Cape Breton Ports*, 1987

	Tonnes** Loaded	Tonnes** Unloaded	Total
Coastwise Shipping			
Barley	161	–	161
Corn	122	–	122
Other Cereal Grains and Cereal Grain Products	27	–	27
Miscellaneous Foods and Preparations, N.E.S.	14	–	14
Fodder and Feed (Except Unmilled Cereals)	161	–	161
Other Crude Veg. Products, Inedible (Except Tobacco, Fibres and Wood)	3	–	3
Iron Ores, Concentrates and Scrap	–	255,096	255,096
Coal	81,358	–	81,358
Limestone	329	–	329
Salt	–	10,300	10,300
Lumber and Sawn Timber	703	–	703
Other Wood Fabricated Materials	234	–	234
Other Paper and Paperboard	176	–	176
Potassium Chloride (Muriate of Potash)	73	–	73
Miscellaneous Chemicals, N.E.S.	462	252	714
Gasoline	–	128,613	128,613
Fuel Oil	–	186,260	186,260
Other Petroleum and Coal Products	1,287	6,164	7,451
Iron, Steel and Alloys	2,924	–	2,924
Metal Fabricated Basic Products	243	–	243
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Basic Products	176	–	176
Machinery	413	5	418
Transportation and Communication Equipment	66,030	56,920	122,950
Equipment, N.E.S.	97	–	97
Personal and Household Goods	10	–	10
Miscellaneous	11	–	11
General Cargo	205,941	163,583	369,524
Port Totals	360,955	807,194	1,168,149

* - includes Sydney and North Sydney
** metric tonnes of 2,204.6 pounds
Source: Statistics Canada, Special Tabulation

Fish Dragger at North Sydney

of the main jetty (259 m), the inner quay (335 m) and the outer quay (228 m) with a water depth ranging from 3 m to 11 m. The berths are equipped with rail sidings and capable of handling bulk cargo as well as container and ro-ro freight.

The Sydney Harbour Ports Regional Development Board acts as a promotional agency for developments on both sides of Sydney Harbour.

Rail

The Cape Breton Industrial Region is served by Canadian National Railways. North Sydney is the mainland terminus of the CN transcontinental rail service providing intermodal connections to Newfoundland.

Sydney, North Sydney and Sydney Mines have daily CN express and freight service. A spur line is also in place to the developed area of the Sydport Industrial Park. Local train service is provided within a thirty mile radius of Port Hawkesbury six days a week, and service between River Denys and Point Tupper five days a week. In addition Cape Breton shippers can get piggyback service to Moncton.

Daily rail passenger service is provided by VIA Rail between Sydney and Halifax, with connections at Truro to the Halifax-Montreal transcontinental service.

Road

Cape Breton Island is accessed from the mainland of Nova Scotia by the Trans Canada Highway, Highway 104, which proceeds to the Canso Causeway via northern and eastern Nova Scotia. From the Canso Causeway, Cape Breton County and Sydney can be reached via two routes.

To the north of the Bras d'Or Lakes, the Trans Canada Highway, Highway 105, connects the Canso Causeway with North Sydney, via Baddeck and Whycocomagh. Highway 125, a divided limited access highway, connects North Sydney with Sydney.

Sydney can also be accessed to the south of the Bras d'Or Lakes using Trunk 4 and Highway 104 via Port Hawkesbury and St. Peters.

Most communities on the Island are connected by paved roads to Highways 104, 105 and 125. Trunk highways in Cape Breton County, in addition to Trunk 4, are No. 22 which extends from Sydney to Louisbourg and No. 28 which runs from Sydney to Glace Bay via New Waterford and Dominion.

Sydney, the focal point of industrial Cape Breton, is approximately 169 km. from the Canso Causeway, 445 km. from Amherst and 435 km. from Halifax.

Of the total 1,509 km. of roads in Cape Breton County, 877 are paved.

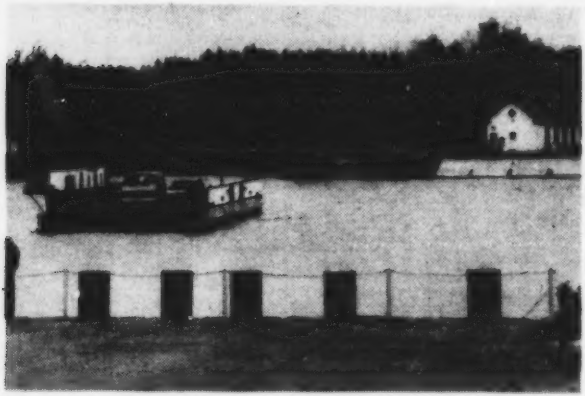
Air

The industrial region is served by the Sydney Airport located on Trunk 4 between Sydney and Glace Bay just 25 minutes from either downtown. There are two paved ILS equipment runways and one gravel and asphalt runway. Regularly scheduled flights by Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International connect with major Canadian and United States cities. In addition, Air Atlantic and Air Nova provide scheduled service to points within the Atlantic Region.

Table 23
Aviation Statistics* — Sydney Airport
1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987P
Total Flights Arriving and Departing	3,651	4,369	4,350	3,768	2,322
Total Passengers ('000) Arriving and Departing	208.8	201.4	249.9	215.4	128.6
Enplaned and Deplaned	140.9	147.7	150.4	113.4	68.2
Total Cargo ('000kg.) Arriving and Departing	994	884	955	932	792
Enplaned and Deplaned	553	559	491	468	297

*Relating to scheduled international and domestic flights
P - Preliminary
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 51-005



Ferry at Little Narrows, Victoria Co.

Local Transportation

Public passenger transport between the towns in the industrial area is provided by the Cape Breton Regional Transit Authority which also operates a transit service in the City of Sydney. Acadian Lines Limited operates daily coach services between Sydney and Halifax and points beyond.

Truck transport services link the industrial Cape Breton region with all major Maritime and North American destinations served by highways.

Communications

Newspapers published on a regular basis in industrial Cape Breton are the daily, Cape Breton Post; two weekly newspapers, the Coastal Courier and the Northside Tribune; two monthly newspapers, the Eastern Gazette and Mic Mac News.

Three television stations, CJCB, CBIT and CBHFT broadcast from Sydney and two cablevision companies, Seaside and Cape Breton Cablevision, serve the region. Six radio stations — CBI, CBI-FM, CJCB, CKPE-FM, CHER, and CBAF-24-FM — also operate in the area.

Table 24
Number of Telephones in
the Industrial Cape Breton Area,
Cape Breton County and Nova Scotia,
October 1988

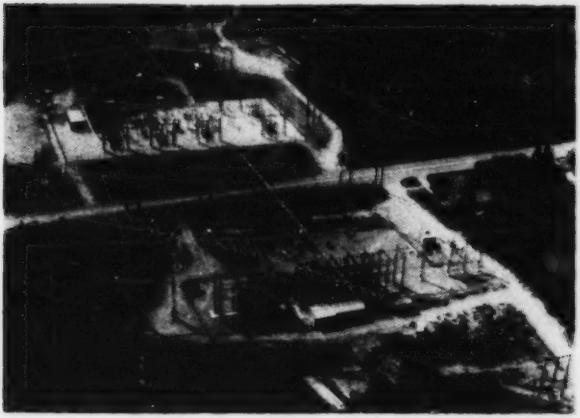
	Residential	Business	Total
Sydney	24,156	8,350	32,506
Glace Bay	12,631	1,565	14,196
New Waterford	5,898	642	6,540
North Sydney	5,120	945	6,065
Sydney Mines	5,961	630	6,591
Total Industrial Cape Breton	53,766	12,132	85,898
Cape Breton County	57,015	12,583	69,598
Nova Scotia	451,105	120,663	571,768

Source: Maritime Tel & Tel

Telephone and telegraph services are provided by Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company Limited and all communities within the county have direct distance dailing. In October 1988, there were 53 residential and 12,132 business telephones in the Industrial Cape Breton area. Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Telecommunications also provides telecommunication services to the region.

Utilities and Energy

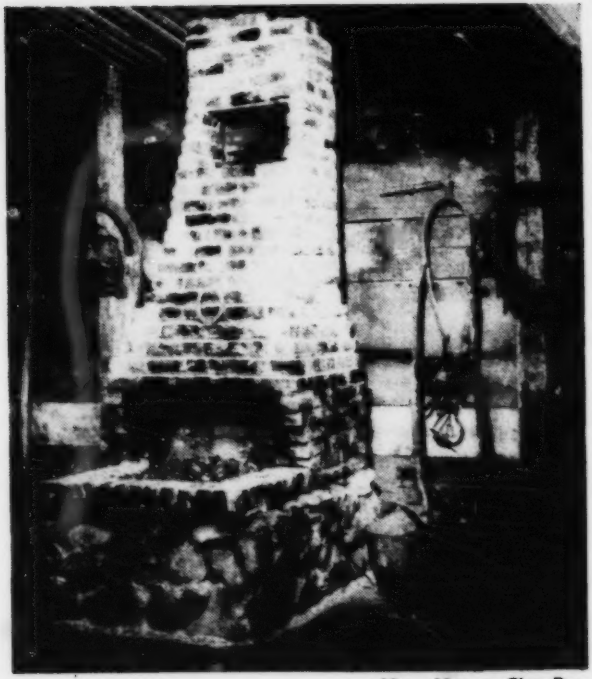
The Nova Scotia Power Corporation supplies electric power throughout the county. Major generating stations are located at Glace Bay (96,000 kw capacity), Lingan (600,000 kw). Each of these plants is coal-fired. Each of the four 150,000 kw units at Lingan Generating Station consume approximately 400,000 t of Cape Breton coal annually. The largest hydro plant in Nova Scotia (203,500 kw) is located at Wreck Cove in adjacent Victoria County. Generating facilities on Cape Breton Island account for more than 50 percent of the installed capacity in the province of Nova Scotia.



N. S. P. C. Station Near Baddeck

Construction of a proposed 150 mg, circulating fluidized bed generating station to be built at Port Aconi, Cape Breton County is expected to begin in August 1989. The plant will use 400,000 tonnes of coal and 150,000 tonnes of limestone annually Completion of this thermal generating station is slated for late August 1992.

The greater industrial area is served by separate municipal water and sewerage systems, as well as refuse collection.



Miners Museum, Glace Bay

Trade

While the City of Sydney is the main shopping centre within the county, the other towns generally have both main-street shopping areas as well as suburban shopping malls. Retail sales for the county in 1987 are estimated to have exceeded $630 millions. Of this total, 97 percent is estimated to have been spent in the Sydney Census Agglomeration. The 1987 retail sales per capita were estimated to average $5,100 for both the county as a whole and the Sydney Census urban area and $5,800 for the total province.

Glace Bay, Dominion, New Waterford, North Sydney, Sydney and Sydney Mines are all taking advantage of the province's mainstreet program to refurbish their main downtown shopping areas. Seven major shopping malls provide over 113,900 m^2 of retail space; many of the stores in the mall represent national chains.

Food stores accounted for $156 millions or 24.8 percent of retail sales in 1987. New and used motor vehicle dealers had sales of $117.6 millions; over 95 percent of sales occurred in the Sydney Census urban area. Clothing and shoe sales were similarly concentrated in the Sydney area.

Table 25
Retail Trade By Class Of Business
1987

	Estimates of Retail Sales ($'000,000)	
	Cape Breton County	Sydney*
Food Stores	156.4	151.6
Motor vehicle dealers	117.6	114.0
Service stations	58.2	56.4
Clothing & shoe stores	29.8	28.9
Hardware stores	6.8	6.6
Furniture, appliance, TV and Radio	11.1	10.8
Total	630.9	611.5

*Sydney Census Agglomeration - Sydney City, Dominion, Glace Bay, New Waterford, North Sydney, Sydney Mines, Subdiv. A and Subdiv. B.
Source: The Financial Post, Canadian Markets, 1987/88.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

The Industrial Cape Breton Area has 17 branches of the major national banks, 1 trust company branch, 7 branches of financial companies and 12 credit unions to provide comprehensive financial services to the area.

Twenty-one real estate appraisals and brokers serve the industrial area, as do 33 insurance agents and brokers.

Church at Ingonish

Education

In the 1987-88 school year there were 87 schools, 1,498 teachers and an enrolment of 25,676 students in the entire county. Enrolment has declined throughout the past decade as in other areas of the province due to the reduction in the birth rate since the sixties. Approximately 50 percent of all students are enrolled in elementary grades, 23 percent in junior high, 21 percent in senior high and the remaining 6 percent in vocational and business courses.

Primary and secondary education is administered by two district school boards, and one regional vocational school board.

Upgrading courses and trades training for adults are available at the Adult Vocational Training Centre in Sydney. Vocational training for high school students is the responsibility of the Cape Breton Regional Vocational School, also located in Sydney, which has an enrolment of 569 students. Stenographic, medical, legal and advanced secretarial training are provided by the Cape Breton Business College in Sydney.

The University College of Cape Breton is located on a campus which occupies 57 ha on the Sydney-Glace Bay Highway. It is a co-educational institution offering both technological diplomas and university degrees. A total of 1,739 students were enrolled full-time for the 1986-87 academic year — 1,215 in university courses and 524 in technology programs. Evening and part-time courses are offered for the benefit of adults and people working full-time.

The university, through its Bras d'Or Institute, organizes research on the Bras d'Or lakes and directs its services to the economic and social needs of the Cape Breton community. The College's Beaton Institute of Cape Breton Studies is another organization concerned with the study of Cape Breton and focuses on the collection and preservation of historical records of the area.

The Alexander Graham Bell Institute studies and extends the work of the noted inventor and humanitarian. Also associated with the college are the Centre for International Studies,

Table 26
Schools, Teachers And Enrolments Cape Breton County
1987-88

School Area	Schools	Approximate Enrolments Teachers	Elem.
Cape Breton Co. (Excluding North Side)	30	412.7	4,039
North Side			
Cape Breton Co.	9	92.8	1,052
City of Sydney*	19	328.0	2,580
New Waterford	3	130.5	953
Dominion	4	38.5	299
Glace Bay	12	256.5	2,146
Louisbourg	1	14.0	130
North Sydney	4	76.5	818
Sydney Mines	5	149.0	788
Total	87	1,498.5	12,805

Table 26 (cont'd)
Schools, Teachers And Enrolments Cape Breton County
1987-88

School Area	Approximate Enrolments Junior High	Senior High	Other	Total
Cape Breton Co. (Excluding North Side)	1,517	1,534	180	7,270
North Side				
Cape Breton Co.	586	–	56	1,694
City of Sydney*	1,194	1,336	281	5,391
New Waterford	605	547	127	2,232
Dominion	153	141	17	610
Glace Bay	987	1,038	205	4,376
Louisbourg	57	–	–	187
North Sydney	409	–	56	1,283
Sydney Mines	386	933	526	2,633
Total	5,894	5,529	1,448	25,676

*does not include Cape Breton Regional Vocational School, with 40 teachers and an enrolment of 569.

Source: N.S. Department of Education, Director of Schools in Operation

the Family Life Institute, the Louisbourg Institute and the Tompkins Institute of Human Values and Technology, whose goal is to maintain the special orientation of the university which is humanitechnical in nature.

The Canadian Coast Guard College was initially established at Point Edward in 1965. A new campus was constructed at Westmount and officially opened in June, 1981. This facility can accommodate 406 officer cadets in training to become marine engineering or navigation officers for the Canadian Coast Guard. The College provides a four-year training program, during which officer cadets spend two six-month periods at sea. The College provides tuition at no cost and pays a monthly allowance to the officer cadets.

The Canadian Coast Guard College, Pt. Edward (Courtesy, C. B. Color Lab)

Health and Social Services

There are six general hospitals in Cape Breton County — two in Sydney, two in Glace Bay and one each in New Waterford and North Sydney, together they provide 822 hospital beds. The Cape Breton Hospital provides 62 beds for mental patients. Phase 1 is underway of the new 410 bed Cape Breton Regional Hospital and renovation of the New Waterford Consolidated Hospital has begun. A 35 bed addition is planned for the Harbour View Hospital in Sydney Mines. Seventeen homes for the aged within the county provide accommodation for 874 people. Three facilities for the retarded has facilities for 73 patients and an additional 4 homes have space for 157 mentally handicapped individuals. Other special care facilities include three alcohol/drug abuse centres and two homes for disturbed children and a transition home.

Table 27
Hospitals In Operation
Cape Breton County
1987

	Rated Capacity	
	Beds	Bassinets
Glace Bay		
Glace Bay General Hospital	125	10
Glace Bay Community Hospital	140	26
New Waterford		
New Waterford Consolidated Hospital	64	18
North Sydney		
Northside Harbour View Hospital*	185	20
Sydney		
St. Rita Hospital	164	25
Sydney City Hospital	144	—
Sydney River		
Cape Breton Hospital**	62	—

* Includes the Harbour View Hospital and Northside General Hospital.
** Facility provides long-term psychiatric care
Source: Statistics Canada, Cat. 83-201

Business and Personal Services

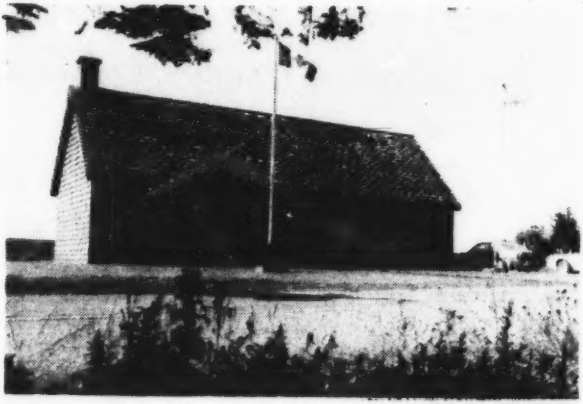
The Industrial Cape Breton region has an extensive business and personal services sector. Located within the county are approximately 32 lawyers, 9 chartered accounting firms, 10 consulting engineering firms and numerous other types of business services.

The greatest concentration of both business and personal services is in Sydney, although most personal services, such as barber and beauty shops, dry cleaners, laundries, shoe repair shops and funeral parlors are available in most of the incorporated towns.

Sydney Race-Way

Recreation

The recreation facilities within the area are varied and are used not only by residents but also by many people outside the area.



Museum at St. Peters

Beautiful beaches are located in many spots along the Atlantic and Gulf of St. Lawrence shorelines and along the salt water Bras d'Or Lakes. Yachting, diving and sport fishing all thrive in this environment. There is excellent salt and fresh water fishing for many species ranging from trout to tuna. Deer, upland birds and waterfowl are hunted. Canadian and Nova Scotia law allows hunting and fishing after payment of a small license fee and attendance at a short course in gun safety.

One 18-hole and one nine-hole golf course are located in Cape Breton County and five other courses are situated elsewhere on the Island. Ballfields, tennis courts and playgrounds provide other summer sports facilities in all incorporated communities. The Cape Smokey ski area is only 125 km from Sydney and attracts skiing enthusiasts from all the

Maritime Provinces. Cross-country skiing has enjoyed tremendous growth in the past few years; many trails are available throughout the county. Three curling rinks, one arena, five indoor and five outdoor pools offer additional recreational opportunities.

Commercial facilities offering services to the public include bowling alleys and movie theatres. Locally produced crafts are exhibited at many shows. Regional libraries serve all areas of the county and bookmobiles provide regular service to outlying areas.

Tourism

Cape Breton Island is famous as a vacation destination. A prime attraction is the Cabot Trail in the Cape Breton Highlands National Park. The park is located in neighbouring Inverness and Victoria Counties. Many visitors use the Sydney area as their starting and/or ending points for the trip around the Trail.

The Fortress of Louisbourg is a restoration of the 18th century French fortress where period-costumed staff, buildings and activities recreate this time in Canadian history. The fortress area is a national historic park.

Other tourist attractions in the area include the 1787 Cossit House, St. Patrick's Church Museum and the Cape Breton Centre for Heritage and Science in Sydney, the Sydney-Louisbourg Railway Museum in Louisbourg, the Miners Museum at Glace Bay, the Atlantic Statiquarium Marine Museum at Louisbourg, the Dominion Heritage Building at Dominion and the North Sydney Historical Society.

Fifteen hotels and motels offer over 1,000 rooms to tourists, conventioneers and business travellers; most are located in Sydney and North Sydney. "Bed and Breakfast" is available at ten homes, catering to overnight guests. Many of these homes are located in particularly attractive surroundings.

An important aspect of tourism in the area is the ferry service operating out of North Sydney to Port Aux Basques and to Argentia, Newfoundland.

Municipal Government

The municipalities within Cape Breton County are the City of Sydney, six towns and the Municipality of the County of Cape Breton. Each municipality raises revenues through separate tax rates on residential and commercial property and provides individual services to their residents. The Cape Breton Joint Expenditures Board carries out regional programs which are cost-shared on the basis of uniform assessment by the eight participating municipal units. Among the regional programs conducted by the board are the Cape Breton Correctional Centre, the Administration of Justice which recognizes the Sheriff's office, Prothonotary, County and Supreme Courts, Registry of Deeds and Probate. The board is also involved in regional economic development through direct programs, as well as contributing to the Cape Breton Metro Planning Commission, the Sydney Harbour Regional Development Port s Board and the Cape Breton Tourist Association.

The Cape Breton Metro Planning Commission provides planning services, development controls, building inspection and subdivision approval for the seven municipal units in the Industrial Cape Breton Area. The commission is incorporated

Table 28
Municipal Tax Rates
Cape Breton County
1988

	Rate per $100 of Assessment	
	Residential	General or Commercial
Sydney	$1.82	$3.95
Dominion	1.75	3.20
Glace Bay	2.03	4.16
Louisbourg	1.92	3.42
New Waterford	1.71	3.64
North Sydney	1.97	3.40
Sydney Mines	1.85	3.76
Municipality of Cape Breton	.89	2.38

Source: N.S. Department of Municipal Affairs

under the Planning Act and has seven members: the mayors of the city and towns and the warden of the county. The Industrial Cape Breton Board of Trade serves the business community throughout the area.

Table 29
Officials of The Eight Municipal Governments
November 1988

City of Sydney	
Mayor	Manning MacDonald
City Manager	Daniel R. MacLeod
Clerk	Paul J. Roach
Treasurer	Rick Farmer
Glace Bay	
Mayor	Donald MacInnis
Clerk Treasurer	Al McDermid
New Waterford	
Mayor	Gerald Marsh
Clerk Treasurer	Bernie White
North Sydney	
Mayor	Mike White
Clerk Treasurer	Angus Fleming
Sydney Mines	
Mayor	Hector Diperiso
Clerk Treasurer	Lois Gordon
Dominion	
Mayor	Robert McVeigh
Clerk Treasurer	Cecilia McIntyre
Louisbourg	
Mayor	George Wheeliker
Clerk Treasurer	Elaine MacPherson
County of Cape Breton	
Warden	Joe MacKinnon
Clerk Treasurer	Jerry Ryan

Industrial Parks

The industrial area is served by three industrial parks which provide serviced sites for new or expanding industries.

SYDPORT INDUSTRIAL PARK (Formerly Point Edward Marine and Industrial Park)

This 600 acre (243 hectares) park is owned and operated by the Cape Breton Development Corporation, five kilometers from Highway 105, directly across the harbour from Sydney. Approximately 250 acres (101 hectares) of the park is serviced and about 125 acres (50.5 hectares) is occupied. Rail spurs are located in the park and extensive berthing facilities are part of the park property. While the sale of property may be arranged for a particular development, long term leasing arrangements have been established as the norm.

NORTHSIDE INDUSTRIAL PARK

The 400 acre (162 hectares) park is located between the neighbouring towns of North Sydney and Sydney Mines. The land on which the park is situated is owned jointly by both towns. Realization of the need to diversify the towns' industrial bases and to provide alternative employment led way to the establishment of the Northside Industrial Park. The park's development is underway with the completion of 310 acres (125.5 hectares) of serviced land of which 250 acres (101 hectares) are available for purchase.

COSSITT HEIGHTS INDUSTRIAL PARK

The 87 acre (35 hectares) commercial and industrial park is presently under development. The impetus behind the parks establishment stemmed from the City of Sydney that wanted industrial land for relocation of business and industry and for future development. The park is expected to fully serviced and completed by the summer 1989.